This species differs from *vittata* by the broad vitta which reaches the apex where it extends to the sides and suture, more distinctly metallic surface, smoother and more shining elytra and different male sexual characters. It seems to be, however, more closely allied to *robusta*, which seems to have a similar vitta but in that species the fifth antennal joint is prolonged at apex and the last ventral has a very deeply impressed median line.

For specimens of this species I am indebted to Mr. Chas. Liebeck who called my attention to the possibly wrong identification of this species as *robusta* by Mr. Blatchley.

A NEW CICADA OF THE GENUS MELAMPSALTA.

By Wm. T. Davis,

Staten Island, N. Y.

For some time the writer has been convinced that the little green Cicada mentioned by Thomas Say in connection with his *Cicada parvula*, now considered to be the same as *Melampsalta calliope* Walker, was really a distinct species separated by its smaller head, differently shaped body and genitalia, also by having five apical cells in hind wing.

Pending a longer paper on the genus with illustrations, the following description is presented.

Melampsalta kansa new species.

Type male, Meade, Kansas, July (Warren Knaus). Davis collection.

Allotype female, Tascosa, Texas, June 28, 1919 (Miss M. McGill). Davis collection.

Head small, not quite as broad across the eyes as the width of the pronotum; wings proportionately broader than in *calliope*, uncus when viewed in profile not as curved as in that species; body slim with the sides more parallel than in *calliope*, and in the female the abdomen tapers more gradually. The ocelli are ruby colored as in *calliope*, but the body color and venation of the wings is grass green and not straw colored, and the male is without blackish marks on the thorax. The membranes at the base of both pairs of wings are almost white in color. Beneath the opercula are ample and rounded at the extremities, which come quite close together, whereas in *calliope* the extremities are quite far apart. The notch in the last ventral segment of the female

is deep in both species. The color of the underside is green, but lighter than above, and the tarsal claws, spines on fore femora, tip of rostrum and ovipositor, are darkened. In this species the males and females are more nearly of the same size than in *calliope* from Kansas and Nebraska.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS.

	Male Type.	Female Allotype.
Length of body	13.5	15
Width of head across eyes	4	4
Expanse of fore wings	31	33

In addition to the type and allotype the following specimens have been examined:

Kansas.—Ellis Co., July 13, two females, received through Paul B. Lawson and M. C. Tanquary from Dept. of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College. I have seen three other green specimens from Kansas.

Texas.—Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co., May 29, 1906, male (J. D. Mitchell).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A dark form of Stagmomantis floridensis.—In the original description of this species published in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, February, 1919, the statement was made that all of the twelve females examined, including the type, were green in color. Lately Mr. Joseph Lienhart was requested to secure any mantids that he saw, and as a result he sent one male, six green and two brown females of *Stagmomantis floridensis* from Rye, Manatee County, Florida, collected in September and October, 1919. While gray and brownish specimens of *Stagmomantis carolina* are not uncommon, the two above mentioned dark-colored *floridensis* are the first to be recorded. The discal spot on the tegmina in these specimens is more pronounced than in the green individuals of the same species.—WM. T. DAVIS.

A belated Tibicina cassinii.—Dr. Leonard Haseman, of the University of Missouri, has kindly sent to me a letter from Miss Mary E. Dewey of Luray, Clark County, Missouri, together with the Cicada